



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

SCIENCE

Z

696

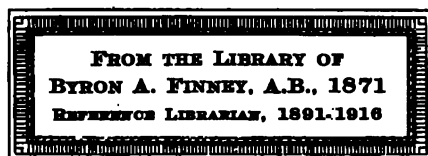
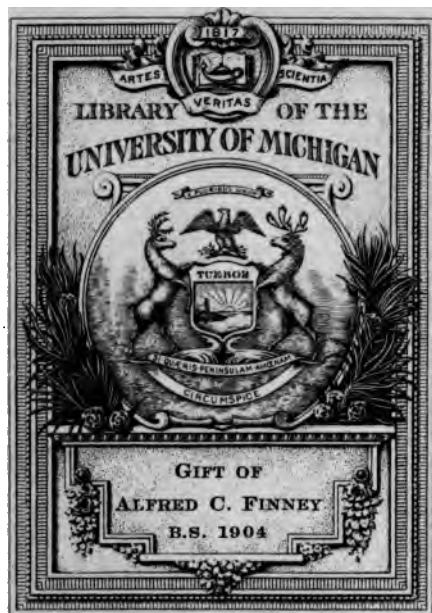
.F61

A

762,969

LIBRARY
CLASSIFICATION

W. I. Fletcher



Reviewed in Lib. J. 19:235 (vol. 61) (July, 1894)

Library Science

676

.F61

Library Classification

BY
William Isaac
W. I. FLETCHER, A.M.
LIBRARIAN OF AMHERST COLLEGE

*Reprinted, with Alterations, Additions, and an Index
from his "Public Libraries in America"*



BOSTON
ROBERTS BROTHERS
1894

Copyright, 1894,
BY ROBERTS BROTHERS.



University Press :
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE, U. S. A.

Lib. Science
Gift of A.C. Finney
4-30-41

INTRODUCTION

THERE are already in the field many rival schemes of classification for libraries. The present publication is not intended to add one to the number, but rather to offer a way of escape for those who shrink from the intricacies and difficulties of the elaborate systems, and to substitute for painstaking analytical classification a simple arrangement which it is believed is better adapted to be practically useful in a library, while doing away with most of the work involved in carrying out one of these schemes.

There is a certain fascination in the classifying of books, and many efforts have been made to provide a philosophical basis of classification. In EDWARDS'S *Memoirs of Libraries*,¹ a long chapter is devoted to this subject, treating it historically as well as practically, and a comparative exhibit of thirty-two different schemes of classification is given. Many of these are ingenious, and have been found to work fairly well in practice; but the demands of the modern library call for something different, and much more elaborate schemes have been worked up since the publication of

¹ EDWARDS, E., *Memoirs of Libraries*, London, 1859, 2 vols. 8vo. The reference is to vol. 2, pp. 759-831.

* See also *Library Science*, 1896, v. 1, p. 209
cutler - 167

EDWARDS'S book. It is generally recognized that modern libraries need a more minute subdivision into classes than was common formerly, and the attempt has been made to meet this need by elaborate logical analysis. But this analytical work, while befitting a classified catalogue or bibliography, is at fault in the actual arrangement of books, for the reason that so many books are of a composite character and so lie across the lines of subdivision. It often happens that with one of these elaborate schemes a large library will have many classes vacant, and in many others only one or two books, while the reader on any of these topics must look to books inclusive of them, but not confined to them, for most of his information.

Classification, therefore, cannot avail to bring together into one place the material on a given minute topic, and yet, in libraries where much is made of classification, readers are constantly led to use it as a means of getting at the literature of a desired subject. For this purpose catalogues, bibliographies, and indexes must always be the main reliance. But if this is so, the main reason for making an elaborate classification is taken away, and it can readily be seen that the time and labor so lavishly expended on it in some libraries may better be devoted to providing more complete catalogues and bibliographical helps.

The object to be sought in library classification is simply to bring together, so far as can be done, the books on each particular subject, for the convenience of the attendants and of readers admitted to the shelves. In a purely circulating library the principal

use of classification is to facilitate the finding of the books, as readers, in placing numbers on their cards, are likely to select several of one kind, and in looking for them the attendant is saved time and trouble by having the library fairly well classified. So far as readers are admitted to the shelves, they also are greatly helped by finding the books on any subject together. But, as has already been intimated, the attempt, by classification, to make books catalogue themselves, — *i. e.*, to have the shelves show what the library has on a given subject, — must always be a failure, and, if dependence is placed upon it, must result in seriously narrowing and hampering the work of the reader or student, who should be referred to many sources of information on his subject which cannot be indicated by the classification.

Take, for example, the subjects of Taxation or Pauperism. It is well to have any two or three books the library may possess on either of these subjects stand together on a given shelf. But the reader is likely to find three-fourths of the most useful material on either of these subjects in general works on Political Economy, in articles in periodicals, and in various reports and encyclopædic works.

As public libraries are coming to be used more for study in connection with the schools, with university extension, etc., there is a growing tendency to thoroughness in cataloguing and bibliographical work, and an increasing number of indexes which render available the material in composite books. With the present marked progress in these directions, it is safe

to predict that the imperfect and unsatisfactory character of the provision made for literary research by any possible classification of books on the shelves, will be recognized, and classification will be relegated to its proper subordinate place as a practical detail of library work which can be sufficiently well done with very little expenditure of valuable time. The writer has heard no demand oftener than that for a simple classification adapted to the smallest libraries and satisfactory until they have grown much larger. The following may be offered as such a scheme : —

- A. Fiction.
- J. Juvenile books.
- B. English and American literature.
- C. History.
- D. Biography.
- E. Travels.
- F. Science.
- G. Useful arts.
- H. Fine and recreative arts.
- I. Political and social science.
- K. Philosophy and religion.
- L. Works on language and in foreign languages.
- R. Reference books.

The books in each class separately are supposed to be numbered consecutively beginning with 1.

As the library increases, and some sections seem to require subdivision, it can easily be done by dividing the numbers in a class, — *e. g.*, assigning to ancient history numbers 1 to 100 in class C ; to modern European

history, numbers 101 to 300 ; and to American history, 301 to 500, or by making more minute subdivisions, if necessary. By means of much less painstaking in this arrangement of numbers within the classes than is required to apply a more elaborate scheme of classification, a library can be satisfactorily cared for until it reaches 30,000 or possibly 50,000 volumes. If for any reason the library is to be specialized in one subject, room enough for that subject to expand indefinitely should be assigned, not only on the shelves, but also in the catalogue and classification. And the different classes of books will naturally be so placed in the room that those most in demand will be most convenient of access, and others in proportion. The order of classes given in the list above will be found applicable to the ordinary public library, beginning with A at the point nearest the delivery counter.

The list of classes which follows is offered as one likely to serve the purposes of an ordinary public library of not over 100,000 volumes, and competent for even a much larger one if expanded by subdivision as found necessary.

As intimated above, a small library may be numbered satisfactorily, with room for expansion, by simply numbering the books in each class consecutively, the classes being designated by capital letters prefixed to the numbers.

In a larger library, with more subdivisions, the classes will be numbered, and the class number prefixed to the book number, a period being placed between the two. In some classes, as in fiction and

in literature, the books should be arranged alphabetically by authors; in biography they are better arranged alphabetically by the subject, so that all lives of the same person will be together. Where there is an attempt to keep the books in these classes in strict alphabetic order, making all additions fall into it, the inserted books may receive a number with a letter added, 169 *a* following 169, 169 *b* following that, and 169 *aa* going between 169 *a* and 169 *b*. There are devices for designating books by marks other than numbers to secure this alphabetical arrangement, of which the Cutter author-table is best known and most used. But it is doubtful whether it is worth while, at any rate in more than a few classes, to attempt the alphabetical arrangement.

As with the simpler form of classification, further subdivisions may be effected in any class by dividing up the book numbers, and assigning a block of numbers to each subdivision, as described before. When the assigned numbers have been exhausted, they can be repeated with a letter added, there being thus a possibility of almost indefinite expansion. At the same time, in a library arranged on this principle, most of the books will have simple numbers, and the whole system of numbering will be much more satisfactory to the average reader than the complicated "notation" found with each of the more elaborate schemes of classification.

LIST OF CLASSES

It will be observed that these classes are given, not in a logical or philosophical order, but rather in a natural sequence under a few general headings. These are so arranged as to be most likely to fit the needs of an average public library: first fiction, then juveniles, being nearest the delivery desk; then literature and other classes in about the order of their precedence in the demands of the public.

Any one using this scheme should feel free to change the numbers or the order of the classes as may seem best to fit the needs of a particular case. The scheme is offered rather as a general guide than as something to be followed with absolute adherence to detail.

A few numbers have been omitted at the end of each general division, to provide for the insertion of additional classes; these may, however, be inserted at any point by giving them the number of the preceding class with a letter added.

Fiction.

No class number.	{	English and American in one class, arranged alphabetically by authors (anonymous works alphabetically by titles). Translations of foreign fiction also included.
------------------------	---	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Juvenile Books.

Use J. in
place of
a class
number. { Including not simply stories, but all
books calculated for young readers. Ar-
ranged alphabetically by authors, etc. as
above.

**English and American Literature;
Universal Literature.**

Class No.

1. Periodicals.
2. Miscellany and humor.
3. English authors (arranged alphabetically, with
biographies and critical works on each
author following his works).
4. American authors (arranged alphabetically, with
biographies and critical works on each
author following his works).
5. English literature ; histories, etc.
6. " " collections.
7. American " histories.
8. " " collections.
9. Drama (Eng. and Amer.) ; histories and col-
lections.
10. Poetry (Eng. and Amer.) ; histories and col-
lections.
11. Fiction (Eng. and Amer.) ; histories and criti-
cism.
12. Universal literature ; history, etc.
13. Criticism ; science and art of poetry, the
drama, fiction, etc., (except works refer-
ring to the literature of a particular lan-
guage.)

History.

Class No.

15. Philosophy and study of history.
16. History of civilization.
17. Historical essays and miscellanies.
18. Chronology.
19. Ancient history ; general.
20. Oriental.
21. Egypt.
22. The Jews.
23. Greece.
24. Rome.
25. Middle Ages. The Crusades.
26. Europe, modern.
27. England and Great Britain ; general.
28. England ; before Norman conquest.
29. 1070 to 1600.
30. 17th century.
31. 18th and 19th centuries.
32. Scotland and Wales.
33. Ireland.
34. France ; general.
35. Before the Revolution.
36. Revolution and to 1815.
37. Since 1815.
38. Germany. The Netherlands. Belgium.
39. Austria and Hungary. Switzerland. The Danubian and Balkan States.
40. Italy.
41. Spain and Portugal.
42. Greece and Turkey.
43. Russia. Poland.

History (Continued).**Class No.**

44. Scandinavia.
 45. America in general.
 46.) Discovery and early voyages.
 47. Indians.
 48. North America ; general.
 49. United States "
 50. Colonial period.
 51. Revolution. Also 1789-1812.
 52. War of 1812 and to 1860.
 53. Civil war.
 54. Later history.
 55. New England.
 56. Maine.
 57. New Hampshire. }
 58. Vermont }
 59. Massachusetts. }
 60. Connecticut. }
 61. Rhode Island. }
 62. Middle States. }
 63. Southern States.
 64. Western States.
 65. Pacific slope. Alaska.
 66. Canada. British America.
 67. Mexico. Central America. West Indies.
 68. South America.
 69. Asia ; general.
 70. Persia, Arabia, etc.
 71. India.
 72. China and Japan.
 73. Africa ; general.
 74. Egypt, modern.
 75. Australia and other islands.

This arrangement is suggested for a library in New England. Elsewhere other States would be given specifically.

19th century (?)

Biography.

Class No.

- 81. Collective works.
- 82. Individual biographies (arranged alphabetically by names of persons written about, rather than by authors).

Voyages and Travels. Geography.

- 85. Descriptive geography. Atlases. Maps.
- 86. Art of travel, etc.
- 87. Voyages ; collections.
- 88. Travels around the world, etc.
- 89. North America.
- 90. United States.
- 91. New England.
- 92. Middle States.
- 93. Southern States.
- 94. Western States.
- 95. Pacific slope. Alaska.
- 96. Canada. British America.
- 97. Mexico. Central America. W. Indies.
- 98. South America.
- 99. Europe ; general.
- 100. Great Britain.
- 101. France. Spain and Portugal.
- 102. Germany. Austria. Netherlands.
- 103. Italy. Switzerland.
- 104. Greece and Turkey.
- 105. Russia. Poland.
- 106. Scandinavia. Iceland.
- 107. Asia ; general.
- 108. Syria and Palestine. Asia Minor.
- 109. Persia, Arabia, etc.

Travels (Continued).

Class No.

- 110. India.
- 111. China. Corea. Japan.
- 112. Central Asia. Siberia.
- 113. Africa.
- 114. Northern Africa and the Desert.
- 115. Egypt. The Soudan. The Nile.
- 116. Abyssinia. Madagascar.
- 117. Central and Southern Africa.
- 118. Australia and Polynesia.
- 119. Polar regions.
- 120. Islands.

Sciences.

- 125. History and philosophy of the sciences.
- 126. Scientific societies and academies. Periodicals.
- 127. Essays and miscellanies.
- 128. Evolution and cosmology.
- 129. Natural history (works combining zoölogy, botany, etc.).
- 130. Biology and embryology.
- 131. Comparative anatomy and physiology.
- 132. Zoölogy.
- 133. Lowest forms of animal life.
- 134. Mollusca. Insects.
- 135. Fishes.
- 136. Reptiles.
- 137. Birds.
- 138. Mammalia.
- 139. Man. Anthropology, ethnology, etc.
- 140. Botany; general.
- 141. Cryptogamia.
- 142. Of countries and localities.

Sciences (*Continued*).

Class No.

- 143. Geology : general works.
- 144. Of countries and localities.
- 145. Mineralogy and crystallography.
- 146. Chemistry ; general.
- 147. Inorganic.
- 148. Organic.
- 149. Analysis. Text-books.
- 150. Physics.
- 151. Heat.
- 152. Light. Optics.
- 153. Electricity.
- 154. Telegraph and telephone. Phonograph.
- 155. Electric lighting.
- 156. Electro-dynamics.
- 157. Sound.
- 158. Hydraulics.
- 159. Mechanics.
- 160. Physical geography.
- 161. Meteorology.
- 162. Astronomy ; general.
- 163. Descriptive.
- 164. Practical.
- 165. Almanacs (not statistical).
- 166. Mathematical sciences : general.
- 167. Arithmetic. Book-keeping.
- 168. Algebra.
- 169. Geometry.
- 170. Higher mathematics.
- 171. Geodesy and surveying.
- 172. Navigation.

Useful Arts.**Class No.**

- 179. Useful arts : general.
- 180. Patents. Exhibitions.
- 181. Mechanics. Philosophy of machinery.
- 182. Properties of materials.
- 183. Mechanical drawing.
- 184. Hydro-mechanics. Aeronautics.
- 185. Steam and the steam engine.
- 186. Marine engineering. Steam navigation.
- 187. The locomotive. Railroads. Street railroads.
- 188. Electrical engineering.
- 189. Civil engineering.
- 190. Military art and science.
- 191. Drainage and sewerage.
- 192. Water supply.
- 193. Burial of the dead. Cremation.
- 194. Bridge building.
- 195. Precious metals.
- 196. Iron and steel ; other metals.
- 197. Mining. Smelting.
- 198. Coal. Oil. Fuels.
- 199. Manufactures from metals.
- 200. Wood.
- 201. Textile. Production of cotton, wool, etc.
- 202. Dyeing, etc.
- 203. Chemical technology.
- 204. Silk culture and manufacture.
- 205. Carpentry and woodwork. Building.
- 206. Masonry and brickwork.
- 207. Plumbing and house sanitation.
- 208. Warming and ventilation.
- 209. Constructive arts and trades, not otherwise specified.

Useful Arts (*Continued*).

Class No.

- 210. Shipbuilding. Naval science.
- 211. Clocks, watches, etc. Scientific instruments.
- 212. Weights, measures, and coinage.
- 213. Writing. Phonography. Type-writing, etc.
Business forms.
- 214. Printing. Bookbinding.
- 215. Mechanic arts not already specified.
- 216. Domestic economy.
- 217. Cookery and foods.
- 218. Hygiene. Public health.
- 219. Physical culture. Athletics.
- 220. Outdoor sports: general.
- 221. Hunting and fishing.
- 222. Boating.
- 223. Cycling.
- 224. Horse-racing. The horse. Veterinary science.
- 225. The dog. Falconry, etc.
- 226. Poultry. Pigeons. Pet animals.
- 227. Human anatomy and physiology.
- 228. Medicine; general.
- 229. Practical.
- 230. Nursing.
- 231. Agriculture; general.
- 232. Domestic animals. The dairy.
- 233. Care of lands. Agricultural drainage.
- 234. Forestry and hydrology.
- 235. Landscape gardening. Parks. Cemeteries.
- 236. Crops and their treatment.
- 237. Horticulture.
- 238. Floriculture.
- 239. Special products; honey, sugar, tobacco, etc.
- 240. Fisheries; sea products.

Fine Arts, etc.**Class No.**

- 245. History, philosophy, and study of the fine arts.
- 246. Æsthetics.
- 247. Archæology.
- 248. Painting ; history and general works.
- 249. Italian school.
- 250. Other continental schools.
- 251. British and American.
- 252. Practical works.
- 253. Galleries and collections.
- 254. Sculpture ; general and modern.
- 255. Ancient.
- 256. Monumental art. Inscriptions.
- 257. Numismatics.
- 258. Bronzes. Bric-à-brac.
- 259. Pottery and porcelain.
- 260. Architecture ; general.
- 261. Ancient.
- 262. Mediæval and modern.
- 263. Practical works.
- 264. Decoration and ornament.
- 265. Drawing and design.
- 266. Art needlework, etc. Costume.
- 267. Illumination, alphabets, etc.
- 268. Engraving.
- 269. Collections of engravings, photographs, etc.
- 270. Photography.
- 271. Music ; history and general works.
- 272. Instruments.
- 273. Singing. The voice.
- 274. Elocution and oratory.
- 275. Selections for recitation, etc.

Fine Arts, etc. (*Continued*).

Class No.

- 276. Indoor amusements.
- 277. Games.

Political and Social.

- 279. Political science ; general. Government.
- 280. Collected works of statesmen.
- 281. Freedom and democracy.
- 282. Suffrage and representation.
- 283. Administration. Civil service.
- 284. Municipal government.
- 285. Taxation. Public funds and debts.
- 286. Protection and free trade.
- 287. English constitution and government.
- 288. Other governments, outside of the United States.
- 289. United States government.
- 290. Slavery and secession. The negroes.
- 291. Indians and the United States.
- 292. Immigration. Foreign element.
- 293. Temperance in politics.
- 294. Public lands.
- 295. United States finances.
- 296. Foreign relations.
- 297. Party politics. Presidential elections.
- 298. Congress.
- 299. Public documents ; United States and States.
- 300. Law ; general.
- 301. International law.
- 302. Common law ; text-books. Law reports.
- 303. Criminal law and trials.
- 304. Law of patents and copyright.
- 305. Statutes.

Political and Social (*Continued*).**Class No.**

- 306. Political economy.
- 307. Land and its tenure.
- 308. Labor and wages. Prices. Coöperation.
- 309. Trade unions.
- 310. Capital and investments. Interest.
- 311. Finance and banking. Money.
- 312. Corporations. Monopolies.
- 313. Socialism. Communism.
- 314. Population.
- 315. Marriage and divorce. The family.
- 316. Woman question.
- 317. Pauperism.
- 318. Public charities and corrections.
- 319. Prisons. Reformatories.
- 320. Crime.
- 321. Children, destitute and criminal.
- 322. Asylums.
- 323. Deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, etc.
- 324. Insanity and insane asylums.
- 325. Relief associations. Building societies.
- 326. Freemasons.
- 327. Other secret societies.
- 328. Clubs, etc.
- 329. Insurance.
- 330. Education; history, philosophy, etc.
- 331. Organization and superintendence.
- 332. Teaching and accessory work.
- 333. School discipline, buildings, and hygiene.
- 334. Kindergarten; child-culture.
- 335. Education of women.
- 336. Classical studies; collegiate education.
- 337. Technical and industrial training.

Political and Social (Continued).

Class No.

338. Professional training.
- U. Catalogue 339. Educational institutions.
340. Chautauqua. Home culture. Summer schools.
University extension.
341. Education in relation to religion and morals.
342. Statistics ; methods, etc. Census reports.
343. Almanacs and annuals.
344. Other statistical works.
345. Commerce, general.
346. Of the United States.
347. Of other countries.
- R. Report 348. Internal commerce. Railroad transportation.
Local transit.
349. Water transportation, canals, etc.
350. Post-office ; telegraph and telephone.

Philosophy and Religion.

352. Philosophy ; history, etc.
353. General works. Systems, etc.
354. Miscellanies.
355. Metaphysics.
356. Logic.
357. Psychology.
358. The will.
359. Memory.
360. Sleep, dreams, somnambulism.
361. Mesmerism. Psychical research.
362. Spiritualism, magic, witchcraft, etc.
363. Phrenology and physiognomy.
364. Moral philosophy.
365. Practical morals ; general.

Philosophy and Religion (Continued).**Class No.**

- 366. Temperance, tobacco, etc.
- 367. Amusements, Ethics of.
- 368. Manners and customs.
- 369. Minor morals, etiquette.
- 370. Religion and theology ; history and philosophy.
- 371. Natural theology. Science and religion. Evi-
dences.
- 372. Miracles. Prayer.
- 373. Mythology ; general.
- 374. Scandinavian and northern.
- 375. The Bible, whole or parts.
- 376. Inspiration, interpretation, authority, etc.
- 377. Concordances, dictionaries, illustrative works.
- 378. Commentaries ; whole Bible.
- 379. Old Testament and parts thereof.
- 380. New " " "
- 381. Judaism.
- 382. Christian theology, general and historical.
- 383. Jesus Christ, the atonement, etc.
- 384. Death and the future state.
- 385. Other doctrines.
- 386. Sermons and didactic works.
- 387. Devotional books. Sunday-school books.
- 388. The church ; general.
- 389. Ecclesiastical history.
- 390. Greek church.
- 391. Roman Catholic church.
- 392. The Reformation.
- 393. Protestantism.
- 394. Toleration and persecution ; religious liberty.
- 395. Church of England and Episcopal church.
- 396. Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Philosophy and Religion (*Continued*).

Class No.

- 397. Baptist denomination.
- 398. Presbyterian denomination.
- 399. Congregational denomination.
- 400. Unitarian and Universalist denominations.
- 401. Other Christian denominations.
- 402. The Sabbath.
- 403. Public worship. Private and family worship.
- 404. Sacraments.
- 405. Preaching.
- 406. Hymnology and church music.
- 407. The Sunday school ; church accessories.
- 408. Missions ; general and foreign.
- 409. Home.
- 410. City.
- 411. Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations.
- 412. Mohammedanism.
- 413. Buddhism and other Oriental religions.
- 414. Heathenism.
- 415. Mormons, Shakers, etc.
- 416. Free thought. Rationalism. Positivism.

Language and Literature.

(English and American Literatures and Universal Literature excepted.)

- 421. Science of language.
- 422. Comparative philology.
- 423. Indo-European languages.
- 424. Other families of speech (not elsewhere specified).
- 425. Folk-lore and popular antiquities.
- 426. Proverbs.

Language and Literature (*Continued*).**Class No.**

- 427. Myths and romances.
- 428. Classical languages and literature ; general.
- 429. Greek language, text-books, etc.
- 430. Greek authors.
- 431. Latin language, text-books, etc.
- 432. Latin authors.
- 433. English language, general.
- 434. Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and early English ; text-books, also literature.
- 435. English grammar, usage and spelling.
- 436. English composition. Rhetoric (English and other).
- 437. English dictionaries, synonymy, etc.
- 438. English dialects. Americanisms.
- 439. French language ; text-books, etc.
- 440. French literature ; histories, collections, etc.
- 441. French authors.
- 442. German language ; text-books, etc.
- 443. German literature ; histories, etc.
- 444. German authors.
- 445. Italian language and literature.
- 446. Italian authors.
- 447. Spanish and Portuguese languages and literatures.
- 448. Spanish and Portuguese authors.
- 449. Scandinavian languages and literatures.
- 450. Scandinavian authors.
- 451. Other European languages and literatures.
- 452. Sanskrit and other Indian languages and literatures.
- 453. Semitic languages and literatures.
- 454. Chinese and Japanese languages and literatures.

Language and Literature (*Continued*).

Class No.

- 455. African languages and literatures.
- 456. American Indian languages and literatures.

Reference-books and Special Classes.

(In librarian's room and delivery room.)

- 461. Library economy.
- 462. Bibliography.
- 463. Manuscripts and rarities.
- 464. Catalogues of libraries.
- 465. National and trade bibliography.

(In reading-room or reference-room.)

- 466. Cyclopædias ; ordinary reference books.
- 467. Newspaper files.
- 468. Pamphlets.

NOTE. — Classes numbered 461 to 468 will naturally be differently treated according to circumstances. The arrangement and numbering here given are merely suggestions.



INDEX TO CLASSES

A

Administration	283
Aeronautics	184
Æsthetics	246
Africa, History	73
— Languages and literature	455
— Travels	113-17
Agriculture	231-39
Alaska, History	65
— Travels	95
Algebra	168
Almanacs	165
— Statistical	343
Alphabets, Ornamental	267
America, Discovery etc.	46
— History	45-68
— Travels	89-98
American authors	4
American literature	7, 8
Americanisms	438
Amusements	276-277
— Ethics of	367
— See also Sports	219-25
Anatomy, Comparative	131
— Human	227
Ancient history	19
Anglo-Saxon language and litera- ture	434
Anglo-Saxons	28
Anthropology	139
Antiquities	247
— Popular	425
Arabia, History	70
— Travels	109
Archæology	247
— Prehistoric	139
Architecture	260-64
Arctic regions	119
Arithmetic	167
Asia, History, ancient	19-22
—, —, modern	69-72
— Travels	107-12
Astronomy	162-64
Asylums	322
Athletics	219
Atonement, The	383
Australia, History	75
— Travels	118

Austria, History	39
— Travels	102

B

Balkan States, History	39
— Travels	104
Ballot, The	282
Banking	311
Baptists	397
Belgium, History	38
— Travels	102
Bible, The	375, 376
— Concordances, etc.	377
— Commentaries	378-80
Bible in schools	341
Bibliography	462-65
Bicycling	223
Biography	81, 82
Biology	130
Birds	137
Blind, The	323
Boating	222
Books, Rare	463
Bookbinding	214
Book-keeping	167
Botany	140-42
Brick-masonry	206
Bridges	194
British America, History	66
— Travels	96
Bronzes	258
Buddhism	413
Building	205
Building societies	325
Bulgaria, History	39
— Travels	104
Business forms	213

C

Calculus	170
Canada, History	66
— Travels	96
Canals	349
Capital	310
Carpentry	205
Catalogues, Library	464

[illegible]

Index to Classes

29

English language, Grammar, etc.	435	Great Britain, Travels	100
English literature	5, 6	Greece, Archaeology	247
Engraving	268	— History, ancient	23
— Collections	269	— modern	42
Entomology	134	— Travels	104
Episcopal church	395	Greek church	390
Ethics	364, 395	Greek language and literature	429, 430
Ethnology	139		
Etiquette	309		
Europe, History	26-44		
— Travels	99-106		
Evidences of Christianity	371		
Evolution	128		
Exhibitions	180		
F		H	
Falconry	225	Health, Public	218
Family	315	Heat	151
Fertilizers	233	Heathenism	414
Fiction, American and English. <i>No class number.</i>		Heating of buildings	208
— Histories, etc.	11	Hebrew language	453
— French, German, etc. <i>See those literatures.</i>		History, Ancient	19-24
— General	13	— Essays and miscellanies	17
Finance	311	— Medieval	25
— Public	285	— Modern	26-75
Finances, U. S.	295	— Philosophy and study	15
Fine arts; History, etc.	245-47	Holland, History	38
Fisheries	240	— Travels	102
Fishes	135	Home missions	409
Floriculture	238	Horology	211
Folk-lore	425	Horse, The	224
Foods	217	Horticulture	237
Foreign relations, U. S.	296	Household economy	216
Forestry	334	Humor	2
France, History	34-37	Hungary. <i>See Austria.</i>	
— Travels	101	Hunting	221
Freedom	281	Hydraulics	158
Freemasons	326	Hydrology	234
Free thought	416	Hydro-mechanics	184
Free trade	286	Hygiene	218
French language	439	Hymnology	406
French literature	440, 441		
Fuels	198		
Future state	384		
		I	
G		Iceland	106
Games	277	Idiocy	323
— Outdoor	219	Illumination	267
Geodesy	171	Immigration	202
Geology	143-44	India, History	71
Geometry	169	— Language and literature	452
German language	442	— Travels	110
German literature	443, 444	Indians, American	47
Germany, History	38	— and the U. S.	201
— Travels	102	— Languages, etc. of	456
Gothic language and literature	434	Indo-European languages	423
Government	279, 287-89	Industrial education	337
Great Britain, History	27	Insanity	324
		Inscriptions	256
		— Ancient	247
		Insects	134
		Instruments, Scientific	211
		Insurance	329
		Interest	310
		International law	301
		Ireland, History	33
		— Travels	100
		Iron	196
		Italian language	445

